

Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace paragraph [0001] with the following rewritten paragraph:

[0001] This patent document application claims the benefit of the filing date of Provisional U.S. Patent Application No. 60/273,671 entitled "Multi-Purpose Chemical Applicator" and filed on March 6, 2001, as well as the benefit of the filing date of Provisional U.S. Patent Application No. 60/361,652 60/_____ entitled "Multi-Purpose Liquid Applicator" and filed on March 5, 2002, the entire disclosure of each of these provisional U.S. patent applications being incorporated herein in its entirety by reference.

Please replace paragraph [0002] with the following rewritten paragraph:

[0002] This invention is directed to a wheeled receptacle designed to receive and contain a cleaning liquid, to transport the cleaning liquid, and to provide a user with access to the cleaning liquid for use in cleaning a hard surface, such as a floor, wall, or the like.

Please replace paragraph [0006] with the following rewritten paragraph:

[0006] Building-maintenance workers also use the conventional mop/mop-bucket system for floor-finishing-, floor-stripping-, and floor-degreasing- applications ~~floor-degreasing-applications~~. As is the case with the general cleaning methods described above, the mop/mop-bucket system is relatively ineffective and inefficient. For example, when a worker uses such tools to apply floor finish, the end result frequently is a finish with bubbles and streaks, and/or a finish in which the coats of finish are dull, hazy, and uneven.

Accordingly, given the relative ineffectiveness and/or inefficiency of the various tools given to building-maintenance workers for use in floor care, floors often are not cleaned as well, or as frequently, as they should be, and morale and job satisfaction among many building-maintenance workers are relatively low.

Please replace paragraph [0027] with the following rewritten paragraph:

[0027] Fig. 7B is a side view of a portion of ~~portion of~~ a method of the invention;

Please replace paragraph [0041] with the following rewritten paragraph:

[0041] When applying floor finish, in accordance with the principles of the invention, a worker goes through several steps. In a preliminary step, the worker checks the ambient temperature and humidity conditions, and looks at a chart such as the one shown in Fig. 4 to determine the proper thickness of the coating to be applied, as well as the dry-time for that coating. The worker also surveys the floor which is to be finished, and, at least mentally, divides the floor area into multiple sections. Each section should have a maximum length of 50 feet. In addition, the worker determines what is referred to as the "spread width" for each section, with the spread width typically being from about 6 feet to about 14 feet, depending upon factors such as the particular worker, the nature of the floor space, and the like. Having determined the coat thickness and spread width, the worker then uses a

graph such as the one shown in Fig. 5 to determine how far apart the outwardly-extending tabs or fingers should be positioned along the width indicator located on the horizontal portion of the lifting lever arm.

Please replace paragraph [0044] with the following rewritten paragraph:

[0044] At this point, the worker may pre-moisten a microfiber pad (e.g., the B-111RM05 pad) in the pad tray before applying finish, if desired. The worker then dispenses a bead of finish on the floor in a U-shaped pattern, keeping the bead the same width as the finger setting (see Fig. 8A). Note that the worker stands to the left of the wheeled receptacle, with the worker's left side adjacent the edge of the particular section. Also, the worker steers with the right hand, and moves in a generally-counterclockwise direction, thereby providing a natural amount of spacing between the perimeter of the section and the location of the bead. The worker then should proceed immediately to the trimming- and spreading- steps ~~spreading-steps~~ shown in Figs. 8B and 8C, respectively. If the worker allows the bead to dwell on the floor for an extended period of time, the bead may re-emulsify the previous coat of finish. As shown in Fig. 8B, the worker then trims the outer edges of the particular section, dipping into the bead as needed in order to keep the pad moist. Then, as shown in Fig. 8C, the worker spreads the bead of finish in a serpentine- or S-pattern, overlapping a one-half-pad-width with each pass until the particular section is filled in with finish. The worker performs the steps shown in Figs. 8A-C with each section, until the floor has been covered. If an additional coat is to be applied to the floor, the worker allows proper dry time

before applying the additional coating. For the best results, it is recommended that the worker not fan-dry the finish. Between coats, the pad should be rinsed, and may be hand-wrung to dry. Also, if desired, prior to applying another coat, the worker may test the floor with a piece of paper. If the coating has cured, then the paper will slide easily over the coating. Once the worker is done applying finish, the worker may drain any remaining finish solution from the receptacle directly into the original finish container, via the spigot. Because of the design of the wheeled receptacle, the finish solution in the receptacle remains uncontaminated throughout the process. Accordingly, the user is able to return any unused finish to its original container, thereby saving finish and reducing cost.